## LEGISLATION AND ROAD LAWS

Not Much Is Likely to Be Accomplished in That Direction This Year.

Representative Dailey Introduces a Measure for a General System, and the House Discusses Mr. Fippen's Bill.

Both Branches Declare for Sunday Opening of the World's Fair at Chicago.

Prize-Fights, Dog Laws and Mortgages-Mexican Dates Resolution-Official Co-Empleyes Liability Bill in the House.

## ROAD LEGISLATION.

Not Likely that Much Will Be Done-Daily's Bill-House Debate.

It looks very much as though the Legislature of 1893 was going to pass into history without accomplishing anything of a very notable nature, further than to amend a few laws, enact some bills demanded by organized labor and some others demanded by the organized liquor interests. It was supposed that its most notable work would be the establishment of a State system of roads, but it is doubtful now whether anything of importance will be done in that

The agitation of the subject last autumn reached its climax in the December road congress, which was captured partly by politicians and partly by civil engineers. A measure was outlined for presentation to the Legislature which is copied very much after the Pennsylvania system, and Pennsylvania has as bad country roads as Indiana. The system would create a demand for more engineers, it is said by those who have looked into it, without helping things

A raft of road laws have been introduced in the House, some of them worthless, and most of them designed simply as amendments of existing laws. Reuben Daily, of Jeffersonville, a member of the road committee, yesterday introduced a bill which takes up the whole subject and endeavors to construct a system, but, judging from the tenor of the road discussion which came up a little later, he will hardly know it when the house gets through amending it. The bill was referred to the toad committee without reading.

DAILY'S ROAD BILL. A brief synopsis of it is as tollows:

Section 1 requires the township trustee to levy not less than a 10-cent tax on each \$100 and not to exceed 25 cents, one-haif of which must be expended in permanent road improvement. Sec. 2 provides for tile drainage of dirt roads.

Sec. 3 requires pools and cuts on the roads to be opened and drained after each rain. Sec. 4 provides that all work may be let to the Sec. 5 provides that in case work is not done by contract the trustee must place the material on the road ready for work, and requires trustee of

advisory board to fix a stated task for each hand in lieu of two or four days' work. Sec. 6 requires permanent work to be done on the most frequented and principal highways of the township

Sec. 7 provides that first-class highways, being the main thoroughfares of a county, are to be built by a tax of 50 per cent. of the cost on the lands within two miles, and 50 per cent. by general taxation in the county, including all towns and cities through which the road runs, on the vote of the people. Sec. 8 requires County Commissioners to class-

ify roads. Sec. 9 requires commissioners to order the levy to be made in not less than three annual installments, nor more than ten; contract not to be let until the levy is made.

Sec. 10 requires township trustees to construct second-class roads upon the same plan of yearly installments, and no bond to be assessed sither county or township. Sec. 11 abolishes the road supervisor.

Sec. 12 taxes bycicles and other pleasure vehi sles \$1 per annum for general road fund. Sec. 13 taxes inheritances of \$500 net and upward from 1 to 5 per cent. for roads. Sec. 14 puts a \$10 tax on traction engines timber wheels and portable engines. Sec. 15 taxes all franchises hereafter granted

or renewed 1 per cent. of gross receipts. Sec. 16 abolishes the toll-road laws. Sec. 17 provides for working county prisoners Sec. 18 permits wardens to put trusty convicts

on roads of the first class. Sec. 19 appropriates all unclaimed fees for Sec. 20 abolishes the concurrent jurisdiction of Mayor in cities under 15,000, in misdemean and

Sec. 21 provides wife-beaters cannot be fined, but must work the roads. Sec. 22 creates an advisory board of trustees. justices of the township and one freeholder, who shall determine the amount of work to be done, and the task each citizen shall do in building the

Sec. 23 provides how a day's work is to be commuted to a specified task. Shortly after this bill was introduced

the House indulged in a road debate. Mr. Heagey, of the committee on roads, reportel, killing Mr. Hay's bill to provide against breaking bridges with traction engines. The report was adopted. It reported in favor of passing Dr. Passage's bill fixing the depth of gravel upon toll roads, and the report was adopted. FIPPEN'S ROAD BILL DISCUSSED.

It favored killing Fippen's road bill, and this made the "Sleeping Beauty" wroth. His bill was for the purpose of repealing the law of 1885, which changed the requirement about petitions. At present, a petition from "a majority of the resident property-owners" is required, and Mr. Fippen's bill wants to change it back to "the owners of a majority of the acres within a two-miles limit." He said the law had been terribly abused, particularly by securing signatures in cities and towns to run free gravel roads out into the country. The committee had not notified him of its intention to act on the bill and surely did not understand it. He was informed that it knew all about it. but he nevertheless begged that the report be not concurred in. Barnes spoke against the bill because a committee largely composed of fermers, for whom Mr. Fippen presamed to speak, had reported against it, and because he was against any further legislation about dogs, game, fish or gravel

Mr. Daily made on this subject the first speech of any length that he has made. It was a thoroughly earnest appeal against the Fippen bill as a step backward when the demand of the people was for progressiveness in road-building. They wanted to leave obstructionists as little power as possible. Mr. Hunter made a speech based upon practicable experience, in which he advocated a law taking into consideration

both the number of land-owners and num-ber of acres owned. Mr. Clauser spoke for the Fippen bill, citing instances in which farmers had been compelled to sell their farms on account of the heavy road taxes imposed. There was some further discussion, and finally the previous question was demanded by Askren. Mr. Fippen then, under the rules, took fifteen minutes to close the debate. He wanted the members put on record, and asked for a roll-call. The bill was sent to the agricultural com-mittee on suggestion of Mr. Cullop, more as a means of getting rid of it than anything

WORLD'S FAIR RESOLUTIONS.

The Legislature Favors the Repeal of the Sunday-Closing Law.

There was nothing of singular importance, which marked yesterday morning's session of the Senate, other than the report of the committee on world's fair. This committee submitted two reports, both of which are interesting to the oitizens of this State. The first was concerning the invitation of B. F. Havens for the General Assembly to visit the world's fair. It was not considered advisable for all of the members of the Senate to accept the generous invitation at the expense of the State. Although the railroad company proposed to carry them free of charge, the hotel expenses of 160 men would amount to no less than \$500. The object of the invitation had been for the information of the Assembly, individually and severally, that a larger appropriation for the fair might be secured. It was the opinion of the committee that the committee on worlds fair comprised a sufficient number of gentlemen of either house to form a tolerably accurate opinion as to the amount of money which might practically be voted for the exposition. This committee submitted further the majority and minority reports on Senator Stuart's resolution which desired the repeal of the law closing the world's fair on Sundays, and to that end instructs Indiana United States Senators and Congressmen to vote for the repeal of the law. The mi- it also was ordered engrossed. Mr. Mcnority report was signed by Senators Love-land and Ellison.

Out of the question as to which report should be adopted the big oratory of the day arose. Senator Loveland said that the General Assembly was not called upon to take any action in the matter, that the people were as near the United States Congress as they were the State congress, and should themselves petition that body. Senator Loveland argued that the gift of \$2,500,000 had been given the exposition, and that that gift depended upon the proposition for closing on Sundays-that the American Sabbath was an American institution and should be defended as against the opinions of foreigners who entertained different views concerning its observance. It was here Senator Magee arose, walked up and down the aisle, and obstreperously flung his anounted person into a whirlwind of political slang-whanging. First of all the Cass county Senator accused Senator Loveland of hypocrisy, and then mis-construed him as to what he had said of the "common people." Senator Loveland was then forced to remind Mr. Magee he had lied. Then Mr. Magee insisted that Mr. Loveland had called him an Anarchist, which might not have seemed quite improbable. It was here, however, that Mr. Magee gave birth to a sentiment which may hereafter embarrass him among good people, as it was his opinion that they had outgrown Cal-vinism and the Sabbath. Religion he regarded as a superstition. The Republican party had been the father of all "isms," including the Sabbath (which put Fremont on the other side of Genesis) and all laws restricting personal liberties.

Senator Crumpacker observed that if all the Anarchists and whisky people were taken out of the great majority, the Democrats would not have enough Senators left to hold a caucus, and so the fight went on. As Mr. Crumpacker is a good sized man, his views met no serious opposition. Senator Boyd made a short speech suggestive of compromise, when Senator Wray moved the previous question. Another Democrat crat wanted to make a speech and Senator Wray withdrew his motion. Senator Loveland then moved the previous question, but his motion was overruled on the ground that no business had been transacted since the previous motion. Another speech was made, and then Senator Me-Hugh, of Tippecanoe, moved the previous question. Senator Loveland asked that it be overruled on the same ground his had been overruled, but the great Lieut. Mortimer Nye shut eyes on all the parliamentary laws in existence and very neatly but firmly applied the gag. The majority report was adopted.

This was introduced in the House by Mr. Barnes yesterday afternoon as a concurrent resolution, and met with little opposition. Speeches in favor of it were made by Messrs. Barnes, Suchanek, Haggard and Baugher, and it was adopted on a viva voce vote by a considerable majority.

BILLS IN THE SENATE.

Matthews's Fate Postponed-Progress of Various Measures.

Senator McLean's bill giving the Governor the right to appoint certain subordinate officers, now elected by the Assembly, set as a special order for 2 o'clock yesterday, was postponed until Monday. Gov. Matthews announced per messenger that Myron King was now his private secretary, messenger, iron honesty, fully equipped and authorized.

BILLS ON SECOND READING. Senate bill No. 50 (Gilman), amending

the ditch law, so that the land-owner is not made a preferred bidder when allotments of work are sold by the county auditor, was engrossed. Senate bill No. 83 (McGreggor), appropriating moneys to pay members of the Indiana Legion, militia, etc., was, on motion of Senator Magee, referred to the committee on claims. Senate bill No. 95 (Fulk), regarding the recording of all deeds, releases, rights of

way, etc., was passed. Senate bill No. 16 (Kennedy), regulating the elections of successors to county officers whose term of office expire, etc., was up on third reading. This bill was framed to strike county auditors particularly, whose elections take place about twenty months before their term of office begins. The bill endeavors, above all other things, however, to put off the election of a Democratio county officer in Senator Kennedy's county until 1896, at which time the Democrats have, they think, a better chance of reelecting him. The bill failed for want of a

constitutional majority. Bill 38 (Sweeney), providing for the filing and recording of judgments in the United States courts, for the purpose of limiting

their effect, failed to pass. The judiciary committee reported favorably on engrossed House Bill 229, legalizing the private sale of certain lands in Fulton county by the Board of County Commissioners. The rules were suspended and the bill passed. This committee also reported favorably on Senator Magee's convict labor bill, 73, fixing the minimum price for the same at 95 cents a day, and ordered the bill printed. The committee on claims reported favorably on Senator Wishard's

bill, 82, paying for the asphalt pavement on Pennsylvania street, east of the Asylum for the Blind, on the ground that the State Auditor and Treasurer had signed the peti-

tion for the improvement. Senator McGregor, who poses as a reform Democrat, introduced a resolution precluding committees visiting the penal and benevolent institutions of the State from taking invited guests along with them; also providing that not over five members of any committee should be taken on inspection trips. On the ground that the resolution controvened the statute, the Lieutenant governor in the chairs lengthered the tenant-governor in the chairs laughtered the resolution. Senator Cranor then resolved that no invited guests be taken with visiting committees, but Senator McHugh, of Tippecanoe, moved to table it, and it was tabled. A reform movement of whatso-ever kind has very little business that can detain it in the Senate of this State, and so the committees will continue to visit.
along with their friends, in grand
junketing parties, the institutions of
this State, and the heads of these departments will continue to banquet these junketers while poor inspec-tion will wear a bleared eye and wake up with a big head and a hollow report.

New bills were introduced as follows: By Senator Seller: Relating to the printing and binding of acts.

By Senator Wray: Regarding contracts made by persons of unsound mind.

PROGRESS OF HOUSE BILLS.

Fippen's Mortgage Bill Favorably Reported

-Other Messures Acted Upon. Nearly the whole day in the House yesterday was occupied with committee reports, and while a number of minor measures were slaughtered, most of the important ones were either favorably advanced or sent back to committees for further action. Dr. Teal, from the committee on Mullen's bill amending the law in regard to the election of school trustees, and it was engrossed. He reported in favor of bis area bill amending the school laws and education, reported in favor of Mr. Mchis own bill amending the school laws, and Mullen's bill changes the law so that in cities and towns of the State where school trustees are elected by councils and town trustees they shall, hereafter, be elected by the people. Dr. Teal's bill attaches to city schools children in townships containing cities where there are no school-houses ontside the city limits.

Mr. Stover, of the committee on claims, reported, favoring the passage of Hord's bill to pay a judgment of \$311.65 obtained against the State by Joseph Stodard. It was engrossed. It favored the claim of Joseph S. Davis, introduced by Mr. Heagey, and the bill was engrossed. It also favored the passage of Mr. Hord's bill to pay the sweeping and sprinkling bill of Febring Bros., and this also was engrossed. It favored the bill of the Warren-Scharff company for paving Pennsylvania street, in front of the Blind Asylum and University Park. It was en-

Mr. Askren, from the committee on rights and privileges, reported, favoring Mr. Harmon's dog law, and this bill was about to be engrossed when objection was raised. Mr. Harmon drew a bead on the Speaker with his finger, and explained that the bill authorized the collection of the dog tax by the township trustee and provided for the registry of good dogs and killing of home-less curs. The bill put a tax of \$1.50 on the first male dog. \$3 for the second and \$5 for each additional one, and \$2.50 for the first female dog and \$10 for each additional one. Mr. Harmon explained that this bill was "for the cultivation of civilization and the cultivation of hydrophobia." The pill was discussed somewhat facetiously, and was ordered printed before engressment.

This business of acting upon bills about which none of the members knew anything moved Mr. Barnes to offer a resolution that all bills favorably reported be printed and laid before the members a day before they are asked to vote upon engrossment. Mr. Culiop objected to the expense, and Mr. Haggard spoke in favor of the resolution, as did also Mr. Barnes. After engrossment a bill cannot be amended, and Mr. Barnes wanted an opportunity to amend if necessary. The resolution was adopted almost unanimously on a viva voce vote. Mr. Ader raised a point of order, but was over-

PRIZE-FIGHTS DISCUSSED. Mr. Askren's committee killed Mr. Stark's bill on tombstones, and the House ratified its action. It reported against Mr. White's bill prohibiting the sale of tobacco or tobacco products, and on division the House killed the bill. It also asked the slaughter of Mr. Megenity's bill prohibiting prizefighting, the publication of notices about prize-fights, renting ground for prizefights, or having anything whatever to do with such exhibitions. Mr. Megenity defended his bill, and it was read for information. It provides a maximum punishment of \$5,000 and ten years for the principal, a fine of \$100 for accessories. \$50 for spectators, a fine of \$5,000 for the editor publishing advance notices, and \$3,000 for the person renting the ball. Mr. Haggard said the bill ought to be amended, and it

was referred to the judiciary. Cravens's bill regulating the sale of commercial fertilizers, creating the office of State Chemist, prohibiting the adulteration of fertilizers, etc. It requires that so the State Chemist, and that he go out into the market and get samples and see that they are what their manufacturers claim for them. It was finally referred to the committee on agriculture. The committee favored the passage of Mr. Sexton's bill for the protection of hotel-keepers, and

the report was adopted. Mr. Williams, of the committee on county and township business, reported against Mr. McIntyre's bill concerning township assessors, and it died. It reported in favor of Mr. Behymer's bill increasing the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, and the report was adopted. It reported in favor of Mr. Stakebake's bill authorizing county commissioners to cover into the county treasury all excesses of sinking funds, and the report was adopted. It favored the passage of Mr. Megenity's bill on traders' icences, and the report was adopted. It taxation bilis, and both were killed.

FIPPEN'S MORTGAGE BILL. Mr. Cravens, of the committee on agriculture, reported favorably upon Mr. Fippen's bill to tax mortgages, and the report was adopted without debate. It will probably come up for engrossment to-day. This is the bill designed to catch all notes, bonds and mortgages for taxation, which is to be sent to the various Legislatures of the Mississipi valley, with the request that they also pass it. The fact that the report was adopted without debate would seem to indicate that the bill would pass the House without opposition, but when it comes up for amendment there will be a fight by those who believe that the way to do it is by having it proven that notes have been taxed before they are collectable.

The agriculture committee reported in favor of killing Mr. Sextons bill authorizing township trustees to pay 10 cents apiece for the setting out of native forest trees along country roads up to the amount of \$100 per year. The bill was read for information and upon a division vote the report of the committee was adopted and the bill killed. It reported in favor of Mr. Hay's bill for the protection of quails and pheasants, preventing the buying and selling of the birds or handling them as an article of commerce at any time of year. Barnes made a regular Daniel Webster argument against it and Hay spoke for it. Dr. Montoux made a speech that brought down the House, and on a division vote the committee report was adopted. Dr. Montoux's bill to prevent fraudulent dealings of nurseymen was reported upon favorably and the report was adopted. The same committee reported. killing the dog laws offered by Duncan and Hay and the House acquiesced. It favored the passage of Heagey's dog law and the

House ratified it. LIQUOR BILL PUSHED FORWARD. The temperance committee, through chairman Kester, reported in favor of the first liquor bill introduced by Grossart, the collector of the liquor syndicate, and the report was adopted. This is the bill given Grossart by Coy, Wilson and Polster, and requires every one holding a government liquor license to also take out what is known as a State and county license of \$100, and a city license when situated in a city. In Indianapolis this city license coats \$250. The object is to shut off all un-



PUREST AND BEST.

POUNDS, 20 ¢.

HALVES,10¢.QUARTERS,5¢.

licensed drug stores and "speak-easies" from selling liquor. The bill will come up for engrossment to-day.
Mr. Rodabaugh, of the committee on

cities ond towns, reported in favor of passing Senator Loveland's bill legalizing the eorporation of Hobart, and the report was adopted. It also reported in favor of Mr. Atkinson's bill to legalize the incorporation of Chrysney, and this was passed nuder suspension of the rules. It reported favoring Mr. Merritt's bill to legalize the incorporation of Lagrange. Upon Mr. Merritt's motion the rules were suspended

MEXICAN WAR DATES.

Mr. Barnes's Resolution, Which Was Not Introduced Yesterday.

The best-regulated legislators occasionally get picked up. Mr. Barnes is not the best regulated of legislators, but he occasionally gets into trouble through his towering ambition to appear in print, as well as in person upon the floor of the House. All day yesterday be had in his inside pocket a resolution indorsing, flatly indorsing, the monument commission in the Mexican dates. He sent it up to the reporters' table good and early, so that the afternoon papers could get copies of it. They printed it, stating that it had been introduced by Mr. Barnes; but in the natural order of things Barnes never got to introduce it. It was this:

Whereas, It is represented that the fund appropriated to build a soldlers' and sailors' monument is being diverted from its original and legitimate purpose by placing upon the monu-ment the entire record of Indiana's heroism and levalty from the earliest period of our history, instead of limiting it wholly to the late war for the preservation of the Union; and,

Whereas, It is demanded that the commissioners in charge of the work be removed because of said action by them; therefore, be it
Resolved, By the General Assembly of the
State of Indiana, that in putting said record, to which objection is made, upon the monument the fund appropriated by the General Assembly has not been diverted from its orginal purpose, which was to build a State soldiers' and sailors' monument to all the soldiers of Indiana, regardless of the period in which they served, and that the action of the said State soldiers' and sailors' monument commission is hereby approved.

Mr. Barnes called a meeting of the monument committee immediately after adjournment, and tried to get it to father the resolution, but after a long and serious session they decided to let him introduce it himself.

ANOTHER CO-EMPLOYES' BILL.

Mr. Hench Offered One Yesterday to Supplant the Bill of Mr. Cullop. Representative Hench, of Allen, yesterday introduced a bill providing for responsibility for damages at the hands of coemployes. The judiciary committee, at Mr. Hench's request, has been holding back consideration and report of a bill presented by Mr. Cullop, of much the same nature, but applying in its provisions only to railroad companies. Both bills are very similar in purpose, at least, to the Inman bill of 1891, which met an early grave, but had a posthumous influence in the campaign under cover of the "Blue Book," issued by the legislative board of the organized railroad employes. Inman's bill was one of several introduced at that session, and was selected and indorsed by the railroaders as the best of those presented. Mr. Cullop offered such a bill in that Legislature as he The committee favored the killing of Mr. has in this, and even Senator Magee, the most pronounced of fees to organized labor, was the fond author of such a bill. The Blue Book records that Captain Curtis, now Speaker of the House, said he not see what the railroaders tamples of all fertilizers sold be submitted | wanted with such a bill. There is a probability that some form of a co-employes' bill will pass the House, but more or less effective opposition is certain to develop in the Senate. The House loses no opportunity to cater to any class vote, while the heavily Democratic Senate is domineered by corporations.

KING KAUCUS.

One Held Yesterday Establishes the Cullop Bill-Mrs. Beeson Is Coming.

A senatorial caucus was held yesterday afternoon, immediately after adjournment, to consider the Cullop patronage bill. It was decided to support the bill, which provides for the investiture in the Governor of the power to appoint the yarious commissions, trustees, etc.. cusreported against Terhune's and Hamrick's | todian and engineer of the State-house. It was expected that the majority's course on this measure would be determined at the joint caucus called for next Monday night, for the purpose of nominating a librarian. The Senators seem to have taken spap

judgment on the subject. The State Librarian caucus was put off to accommodate Mrs. Beeson, who wanted time, she said, to build her fences. It is presumed that since she has now called the caucus, through Senator Ellison, she believes she is ready for the fray.

Legislative Notes. The Governor yesterday signed Senate Bill 15, legalizing the incorporation of Fort Branch, and 144, fixing the terms of holding Circuit courts in the Twenty-third

judicial district. Mrs. May has reappeared in the lobby with one of her various claims, and it is stated that one of the most prominent Democrats in the State has charge of the lobbying in her interest.

During the committee reports, yesterday morning in the House, Mr. Hench arose and asked for information as to "where he was at." He was unable to find the clerk of his committee on benevolent institutions, and was therefore unable to make any reports. The Speaker begged that members would help him find his clerk and be sat down. The clerk was not found and Mr. Hench did not get to report.

Kindergarten Workers Need Donations. Mrs. Eliza G. Wiley, of No. 477 North Tennessee street, president of the Free Kindergarten, appeals to the public for donations of second-hand clothing, caps and shoes; also books and papers for the circulating library. A postal sent to Mrs. E. A. Blaker. No. 321 West Pearl street, will receive prompt attention. The severe cold weather has exhausted the supply of warm clothing.

Washington Post.

When a man's digestive organs clog up and he begins to distrust his friends and neighbors there is no hope for him. He is then a confirmed mugwump.

The Best Authorities, Such as Dr. Dio Lewis, Prof. Gross and others agree that catarrh is not a local but a constitutional disease. It therefore requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which permanently cures |



Successors to J. B. McElwaine & Co. and Geo. A. RICHARDS. WROUGHT-IRON PIPE.

GAS, STEAM AND WATER GOODS. 62 and 64 WEST MARYLAND ST. TELEPHONE 753.

SMOKE CIGAR PURE TOBACCO AND NO FLAVOR JNO. RAUCH, MFR.

Dr. SYDNEY RINCER, Professor of Medicine at University College, London, Author of the Standard "Handbook of Therapeutics," actually writes as follows: "From the careful analyses of Prof. ATTFIELD and others, I am satisfied that

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

is in no way injurious to health, and that it is decidedly more nutritious than other Cocoas.—It is certainly "Pure" and highly digestible.—The quotations in certain advertisements (from Trade rivals) from my book on Therapeutics are quite misleading, and cannot possibly apply to Van Houten's Cocoa."

The false reflection on Van Houten's Cocoa is thus effectually repelled, and the very authority cited to injure it, is thereby prompted to give it a very handsome testimonial. B

INDIANA BREWERS MEET,

Legislation to Be Urged in Their Interest-Plan for a Beer Commissioner.

The Brewers' Association of Indiana was in session in the "Gold Room" of the Bates House all yesterday morning, tightening up their "combine," discussing ways and means for pushing through the measures they want the Legislature to pass. Among those in attendance were: Albert Lieber, of this city; F. W. Cook, of Evansville: Crawford Fairbanks, of the Terre Haute Brewing Company; Mr. Greiner, of Madison; Albin Carl, of the Crescent Brewing Company, at Aurora; Mr. Wagner, of Lafayette, and others, including two new members who were admitted yesterday to

Aside from the two liquor bills already in the House, the brewers have another measure which they are very anxious to have passed. This provides for a State license of \$6,000 for each brewery doing business in the State of Indiana. It was first intended to put the tax on the foreign brewer of other States. but this, it was found, was clearly unconstitutional and was abardoned. The brewers say they will not seek to influence legislation, but, nevertheless, they will seek to have the above measure made into

The association prides itself that out of the 525,000 barrels of beer produced annually in Indiana the producers of 470,000 barrels are included in its ranks. The association is seeking to have absolute control of the product this and a State, has been suggested to put the sale of beer in the hands of a commissioner,

with authority to inspect shipping bills, price-lists, etc. In order to make this feasible, all the brewers in the State must be brought into the association, but only twenty-two of the thirty-five in the State have so far signed the articles of agreement, chief of which is to maintain the price of the product at \$7 per barrel.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND-"THE GREY MARE." "The Grey Mare," a Lyceum Theater production, was presented at the Grand, last night, by a company of Daniel Frohman's players. There was a comfortably filled house, and several theater parties occupied the stails and orchestra chairs. "The Grey Mare" was preceded by a one-act curtain-raiser entitled "A Bed of Roses." It was the story of an irascible old man, grown rich by a life spent in the anxious hoarding of every penny. He has banished his son from home as a spendthrift, and is in a constant state of fermentation because young physician, hired by him to watch his imaginary ills, is making love to his daughter. Vincent Stenroyd, as the choleric old gentleman, was excellent, the other characters having little to do but help to make a happy ending to the little

The grey mare is not visible to the audi-

ence, yet it is the capstan around which the plot is wound. John Maxwell, a physician, engaged to marry Kate Stanhope, is shocked to learn that she is in the habit of telling what is known to society as "white lies." 'He remonstrates, but to no avail, and determines to deceive her just once, in order to teach her a moral lesson. He tells her that he had gone riding the preceding afternoon on a grey mare. It happened that Alger-non Maxwell, a cousin, had ridden such a mare at that time on an expedition to the chateau of a French recluse with the end in view of eloping with his daughter. Young Maxwell renders himself amenable to the law and goes to David Maxwell, married to a sister of John Max-well's fiances, to help him out of his troubles. David sees his way clear by saddling the riding escapade on to John, it fitting in with a dramatic nicety to the lie John has told. Entanglement after entanglement follows. until it is finally straightened to the satisfaction of the police. the irrate French father, the distracted to-be bride and the audience. The company was not up to the usual Frohman standard, though both Geo. Allison as John Maxwell, and Marion Giroux as Kate Stanbope were pleasing. Neil McLeod, as chief of the county police, had the virtue of looking as boorish as such officials are supposed to be, and was tall enough to be cut in half and still overtop the rest. The performance will be repeated to-night and to-morrow night, with the usual matinee to-morrow afternoon. ENGLISH'S-"THE DANGER SIGNAL."

"The Danger Signal," which was written for Rosabel Morrison by Henry C. De Mille. the playwright and novelist, attracted a good audience in point of numbers at English's opera-house last night. The melodrama depicts Western railroad life, weaving into it a story of love. Miss Morrison, who is the daughter of Lewis Morrison, in the role of the "Wild Flower of Laramie Bend," presents an excellent character without the usual melodramatic excesses of lung power. Miss Clara Belmont, as Josephine Sudds, created a great hit by her singing of the song, "Poor Old Maid." Many persons remember Paul Dresser, when he attracted hundreds here, fifteen years ago, by his singing with the "Lightning-liniment man." He is a composer, as well as an actor. His characterization of Corporal Heinrich was received with applause, as were his songs. "The Danger Signal" has stage effects that are really realistic. The movement of trains, as shown on the stage. is a marvel of stage equipment. The excellence of production is elevated by the double role of Frank Colman as a swell and then as a tramp. The play will be repeated to-night, with matinee and night performance to-morrow. Y. M. C. A.-PROF. PINKLEY'S READING.

Prof. Virgil A. Pinkley, well known as an elecutionist and dramatic reader, gave an interesting entertainment at the Y. M. C. A. Hall last night. He selected for the occasion William Gillett's well-known drama, "Hazel Kirke," which he delivered in monologue. Although his audience was small he appeared at his best, and in the male characters of the play gave the most appreciable rendition. His recitation of Hazel Kirke's lines was weak, but his

rendition of Dunstan's parts was very strong. He depends for effect almost wholly upon his vocal powers and seldom assists his audience with gesture or pose. The recitation was appreciated, as was made evident by frequent applause.

EMPIRE-REILLY & WOODS. The laughter, applause and interest of the large audiences at the Empire at each performance indicate the appreciation in which Reilly & Wood's combination is held here. The olio is very strong, introduing several noted artists in the variety line. "Hades and the 400" serves to introduce the inimitable comedian. Pat Reilly. John J. Burke and the handsome Vita in her 'Kouta-Kouta" dance. Handsome scenery and costumes are the order. Next week the attraction will be the "Two Sisters."

Mile. Rhea, a distinguished exponent of the dramatic art, who has not played in Indianapolis for a number of years, will have a brief engagement at English's the latter part of next week, appearing in "Josephine, Empress of the French," and "Camille." It is said that "Josephine" is one of the strongest historical plays produced in recent years, and admirably adapted to the display of Rhea's art. Certainly she has made a great success in it. It will be given Thursday and Friday evenings, and "Camille" Saturday matinee

and evening. In the big Howard Atheneum Specialty Company, which plays at the Park all next week, are Servais Le Roy, the noted French conjurer (first time in this country); Kara, the Belgian inggler; Eva Bertholdi, the remarkable contortionist; Marguerite Fish (Baby Benson), and other celebrities. Hallen & Hart are underlined for English's the first three nights of next week, in their new farce-comedy, "The Idea," in

which they have made a bit elsewhere. "Cavalleria Rusticana," which will be given in concert form at the Grand next Monday night by the famous Nordica Concert Company will have a cast of singers that has seldom been equaled-Nordica, Scalchi, Helen Campbell, Signor Campanini and Signor Del Puente and Emile Fischer, Besides "Rusticana," a miscellaneous programme will be given, which will include the sextet from "Lucia." The sale of seats for the concert began yes-terday, with a good demand.

THE TAILORS IN BANQUET.

They Will Meet Next Year in Louisville-Prizes Awarded-Pall at Brenneke's.

Yest erday morning the delegates to the Foremen Cutters' Association in America grouped themselves on the steps of the State-house and were taken in a photograph. After that they returned to the Denison House, where, after dinner, a brief business session was held. The principal matter before the meeting was the proposition to form an international association as a federation of labor. The resolution to this effect, after debate, was laid upon the table. The members did not take kindly to the suggestion. It was decided to meet next year at Louisville, in the third week of January.

Last night the delegates were banqueted by the local cutters at the Denison, about seventy-five being seated. John Peltz, of Richmond, acted as toast-master, and toasts were responded to by Presiden t Evans, President Clark, of the Indiana association, and Messrs. Rosenberg of this city. Allison of Covington, Weber of Columbus, Carroll of New York, Ludke of Chicago and Casey of Terre Haute. During the banquet the following prizes

were awarded: George Kroneberg, Chicago, seamless coat, gold medal; A. K. Clark, Peru, ladies' ulster, John Peltz, Richmond, dress coat; B. F. Casey, Terre Haute, sack coat. The banquet ended with a toast to the ladies by Mr. O'Neill, and then dancing was indulged in at Brenneke's Hall.

Woman Given Four Years for Murder. HASTINGS, Neb., Jan. 19.-Mrs. Anna B. Mason was arraigned in the District Court of Adams county to-day on a charge of murder in the first degree for the killing of Delavan S. Cole. To this charge she pleaded not guilty, but by permission of the prosecutor she entered a plea of guirty of manslaughter, and was directly sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. Mrs. Mason told a very pathetic story of the trials and struggles of herself and husband, the sickness and poverty that finally left her easy prey to Cole's lust, and her desperation when deserted by her husband and cast off by her lover, which caused

her to fire the shot that killed the latter. Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.-Arrived: Norwegian, from Glasgow; Burgundia, from Mediterranean ports. FASTNET, Jan. 19. -Signaled: Adriatic. from New York, for Liverpool and Queens-

HAMBURG, Jan. 19 .- Arrived: Slovonia,

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